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Forces at Surabaya Resume War Action

Indonesians Again Clash With Anglo-Indian Troops— Soekarno Said Depressed

Fighting between Indonesian Nationalists and British and Indian troops flared up anew on Wednesday at Surabaya, according to a San Francisco report. A second truce was arranged, the report said, but a British spokesman described the situation there as very tense.

An earlier message from Java said that Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the unrecognized Indonesia Republic, on Monday night, broadcast an appeal to the Indonesians at Surabaya to lay down their arms. The Nationalist leader talked with the British Commander in Surabaya immediately on his arrival there and then went to the broadcasting station.

The news of the disturbances at Surabaya was first broken to Dr. Soekarno at Batavia by a British staff officer. The Indonesian leader appeared to be very much depressed when he heard the news and, according to one report, declared; "They must be crazy." He then asked to be flown to Surabaya at the earliest opportunity.

Dr. Soekarno's visit to Surabaya it is believed may cause postponement in the preliminary and informal talk which was expected to take place at Batavia on Tuesday between the Indonesian leader and Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant Governor General of the Dutch Indies. The talk was to take place at the headquarters of General Christiansen, Allied Commander in the East Indies.

Cable Far East Commission

Voicing full support for the present fight for independence now being waged by their countrymen, the following message was dispatched on Thursday by the Association of Indonesians in Japan to the Far Eastern Advisory Commission convening in Washington:

1. The present movement is genuinely nationalistic, backed by the whole people, solely against Dutch imperialism, and holds no element of racial hatred whatsoever.
2. Indonesia rejects any trace of colonial domination but welcomes peaceful settlement.
3. We invite our leaders to present their case and welcome dispatch of an investigating committee.
4. All Asia is watching you with utmost tension. We hope your wise decision will greatly promote everlasting peace.

ATOMIC RESEARCH BANNED

Nishina Laboratory Not Allowed to Take Up Chemistry, Metallurgy

Authorization for the Nishina Laboratory, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, to operate a cyclotron for investigations of radioactive substances and neutrons has been limited by the Supreme Commander to research in the fields of biology and medicine, according to a PRO announcement on Tuesday. The limitation was imposed to prevent any research toward developing atomic energy by Japan.

The directive from the Supreme Allied Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese government specifically barred the use of the laboratory in the fields of chemistry and metallurgy.

Investigations at the laboratory in the biology and medicine fields include the effects of neutrons on cancer, treatment of leukemia by radioactive phosphorous and the value of radioactive sodium chloride for diagnosis of the blood circulation system.

Research in the chemical and metallurgical fields had covered exchange reactions of sulphur, phosphorous and silicon, microchemical analysis of various elements, diffusion of metals, and crystal structure of metallic alloys.

Two New News Agencies

The Kyodo Tsushin Sha, new news agency organized following the dissolution of Domei, on Tuesday announced the appointment of Masanori Ito as chief director and Gisaburo Matsukata as managing director. It will start functioning today. The inaugural meeting of the Jiji Tsushin Sha, another agency to replace Domei, was held at 3 p.m. Monday at its office at Hibiya attended by some 1,000 staff members all of whom are shareholders of the new organization.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Wednesday Cloudy and later fair with northerly winds.

Far East Advisory Body Adjourns to Give Soviets Chance to Join Session

The Allied Far Eastern Advisory Commission met formally for the first time Tuesday then it adjourned for one week, evidently to give Russia another opportunity to join the session, according to a San Francisco report. Prior to the meeting, reports said that Washington was still jittery wondering whether the Soviet Union will accept the invitation at the last minute. Meanwhile, an Australian message quoted Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australia's Minister for External Affairs, as saying that the Far Eastern Advisory Commission will test what might be achieved by cooperation in the Pacific.

Annam Constitution Planned by Premier

Will Give People Democracy; Drawing Up Voting Laws For December Election

The Premier of the Annamite Government has disclosed that his ministers are now drawing up a Constitution and voting regulation for the forthcoming election in early December, according to a delayed UP report from Hanoi on Tuesday. The Premier thought that the work will be finished in a few days.

He said that the voting regulation would permit women franchise, which would probably be the first time that the women are allowed to vote in the Far East.

The Premier added that the Constitution will give the people the people the utmost democratic liberty and will be as fleible as possible.

Regarding the relations with the French, the Premier declared that he will not have anything to do with them until they come to discuss the situation peacefull with his Government. As to individual French, he said that as long as they behave themselves, they will not be fought, but will he protected.

ATTLEE CONFIRMS U.S. TRIP

To Discuss Atomic Energy With Truman and Canadian Premier

British Prime Minister Clement Attlee in the House of Commons Wednesday afternoon confirmed that he will visit President Truman in Washington shortly to discuss with him and the Prime Minister of Canada problems arising from the discovery of atomic energy, according to a London report.

The Prime Minister stated that Sir John Anderson, chairman of the British Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy, will accompany him.

Asked whether it is now the time for Russia to be taking part in the conversations, Mr. Attlee said, "I think it is better to take these things by stages."

Winston Churchill, for the Opposition, expressed the hope that the talks would extend over everything that would lead to good relations between the British and the United States.

It is learned that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will not go to Washington with Mr. Attlee.

Talks are due to start on November 11 and a Washington dispatch expects Mr. Attlee to be there early next month.

Oil Restrictions Rescinded

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 30.—All restrictions over foreign supply and transportation of petroleum will be rescinded effective November 1, it was announced on October 27 by Ralph Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator.

Army to Investigate War Supply Scandal

Committee Created to Probe Illegal Disposal of Materials at War End

The Army has started investigations into the illegal disposal of war materials effected after the end of the war, Colonel Takekatsu Endo, Director of the Accountant's Bureau of the War Ministry assured the press on Tuesday.

Colonel Endo stated that the Army had no intention of abrogating promised indemnities to munitions companies because such a step might give rise to grave social unrest as a large majority of indemnites was composed of wages to be paid to laborers.

The Colonel further revealed that competition between the Army and Navy and their disregard for ceiling prices in buying war supplies increased t heextraordinary military expenditures.

It may be noted that strong dissatisfaction has been manifested by the general public over the inappropriate way the Army and Navy disposed of war materials and the enormous defrayment of military expenditures during a short period following the termination of the war. Doubts are also expressed as to the estimation of indemnities to the munition enterprises, resulting in the popular clamor for repudiation of promised compensation and speedy transfer of the war expenditures from the military to the Finance Ministry.

Tried to Control Prices

When questioned about the defrayment of the extraordinary military expenditures during the period between 1937 and 1945 which total ¥222,000,000,000, Colonel Endo Stated that utmost efforts had been made to check rising costs. The Army issued stop-price orders toward the end of 1938 in order to check the rise of prices of military materials. Lack of materials and increased use of substitutes later forced the Army to lift this ban but efforts to prevent prices from increasing were continued by the account supervision system the Colonel asserted.

As a matter of fact, Colonel Endo admitted that the actual prices continued to rise with the development of the war because of the rise of general prices, black market and high wages. This tendency was accelerated as urgent production and construction became necessary. The Colonel admitted that competition between the two departments of the armed services and encouragement of black market transactions by munitions directors aggravated the situation. The trend was particularly manifest at the final period of the war, he said.

Referring to the disposal of war materials and retirement funds to the Army and Navy personnel, Colonel Endo called attention of newspapermen to the chaotic situation which resulted from the very sudden and unexpected end of hostilities and said that at that time there was apprehension that the Allied forces might carry out forced landings.

Relied on Own Judgment

In addition to the delay in determining concrete measures for postwar management, the Colonel went on, there were such factors as the disruption of communications resultant from bombing raids which compelled some of the Army and Navy units to rely on their own judgment in disposing of war supplies.

The Colonel promised to take a drastic step against illegal disposal of military materials and pointed out that a committee to investigate into this problem has been established. The chairman of the committee is the War Vice-Minister and assistant chairmen include bureau directors concerned, he said.

With regard to the retirement funds, Colonel Endo asserted that all the personnel of the Army, from general down to a private, including military employes have been given a sum equivalent to their respective

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General Arnold Favors Korean Exports to Japan Under System of Barter

Possibility of Korean exports of salt, rice, other cereals and mineral ore to Japan was indicated Tuesday by Major-General William Arnold, U.S. Military Administrator in Korea, says a Seoul report to the Asahi. Speaking on the exchange of 70,000 tons of Japanese coal for 70,000 tons of Korean salt, the Major General said that he would welcome development of economic relations between the two countries, apart from political relations. This statement, the report said, has given much hope for the future development of economic relations between Korea and Japan.

Army War Spending To Be Probed Soon

Audit Board to Begin Examination of Accounts of Key Troop Headquarters

In view of the loud demands being voiced throughout the nation to make public the details of the huge military expenditures since the beginning of the China incident, which, so far have been kept secret, the Audit Board will soon start examining the accounts of the Extraordinary Military Expenditures of all important troops headquarters throughout the country, reports Domei.

Of the military expenditures approved by the Imperial Diet in April this year, the Army budget alone for the present fiscal year totalled ¥30,400,000,000 as well as a sum of ¥5,200,000,000 given to the Munitions Ministry. This huge sum was to be paid out every three months after Imperial Sanction had been obtained. The amount approved to date totals ¥20,100,000,000 of which ¥960,000,000, as of October 20, was still unpaid. The remaining amount of the Army's extraordinary military expenditures, as of October 20, was ¥11,260,000,000.

As for the military spendings in overseas areas, nothing is accounted for at present. The amount remitted by the Army Accounting Bureau in Tokyo to various troops within the country, during the period from August 15 to October 10, as funds for postwar adjustment totalled ¥3,870,000,000 of which about ¥1,000,000,000 appears to have been used as retirement allowances for the demobilized officers and men.

All in all, the accounting for the vast sums appropriated to the Army is still nebulous, but it is expected that with the Finance Ministry and the Audit Board swinging into activity, the real state of the military expenditures will soon become public property.

U.S., N.Z. Linked By Phone

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 30.—A new telephone service linking the United States and New Zealand was started on October 22 by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with exchanged greetings between officials of both countries, the New York Times reported. The first formal call put through was between Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and the New Zealand Minister to the United States speaking from here.

Knew Pearl Harbor Raid

Domei

MANILA, October 30.—John Adams, CBS correspondent, in a broadcast from here on October 28 said that Lieutenant Commander Yoshio Shiga told him that he knew of the planned attack on Pearl Harbor six weeks before December 7, 1941. Mr. Adams stated that the Japanese commander declared there were only seven veterans of the raid still alive and that more than a third of the attacking planes had failed to return to their carriers.

NOTICE

Effective November 1, subscriptions to the Nippon Times will be handled by the Nippon Shimbun Renmei, (Japan Newspaper Union), together with all local newspapers. It is requested that subscriptions hereafter be placed with and paid to the nearest newspaper delivery agent. Those having paid subscriptions in advance will receive copies of the paper without interruption. Renewal subscriptions should be paid to the delivery agents serving your districts instead of to the Nippon Times. All subscribers receiving the paper by mail are requested to remit the renewal subscriptions to the Nippon Times office, Tokyo.

The Nippon Times Ltd.

Government Reveals Vast Imperial Wealth

Total Estimated at ¥1,590,615,500 in Reply to Allied Directive

The Japanese Imperial Household has more than ¥1,500,000,000 in cash and negotiable instruments, land, timber and buildings alone, the Supreme Allied Headquarters disclosed on Tuesday, according to a PRO release. The exact total is ¥1,590,615,500.

This information was submitted by the Japanese government in response to a directive and will be used by the Economic and Scientific Section of G.H.Q. in the formulations of plans to govern the future of Japanese economy.

The figure quoted does not include the value of objects d'art or holdings of jewelry or gold and silver bullion. Reports on these will be submitted later. Neither does the total include the wealth of the households of 14 Imperial princes.

The holdings of the Imperial Household included ¥336,159,899 in cash and negotiable instruments, 3,314,242 acres of land valued at an estimated ¥362,293,953, timber valued at ¥592,865,000 and buildings valued at $299,296,657.

The cash and negotiable instruments included ¥138,221,513 in national bonds, ¥26,347,217 in local government bonds, ¥87,983,583 in stocks, ¥58,546,024 in debenture bonds and ¥24,788,387 in cash.

The value reported on the stocks and debenture bonds is based on the purchase price. However, many of the companies in which the Imperial Household has extensive holdings are producing little or nothing now and the plants have been bombed and burned into ruins. The Imperial Household held stock in 29 companies, including a number of Zaibatsu firms, although its greatest single holdings were in Japanese banks.

Some of its holdings included:

Bank of Japan, 208,000 shares, ¥20,800,000; Yokohama Specie Bank, 209,318 shares, ¥21,550,231; Industrial Bank of Japan 45,450 shares, ¥1,420,312; Bank of Formosa, 30,264 shares, ¥1,891,000; Oriental Development Company, 50,000 shares, ¥1,875,000; Imperial Bank, 29,110 shares, ¥1,280,140.

Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Company, 153,976 shares, ¥6,700,200; N.Y.K. Lines, 161,100 shares, ¥8,260,534; Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, 60,608 shares, ¥3,582,150; Kanto Electric Company, 34,759 shares, ¥1,737,950; South Manchuria Railway Company 84,375 shares, ¥3,290,562; Formosa Sugar Refining Company, 39,600 shares, ¥1,980,000. There also were smaller holdings in other companies.

The Imperial Household's land holdings were divided into: Forests, 3,183,287 acres, valued at ¥64,575,291; palace lands, 2,256 acres, valued at ¥213,672,811; farm lands, 97,637 acres, valued at ¥7,899,402; building lots, 559 acres, valued at ¥79,870,548; miscellaneous, 30,502 acres, valued at ¥2,275,901.

According to the values placed on these holdings, the palace ground value per acre was placed at an average of nearly ¥95,000, compared with around ¥20 per acre for forest lands, and farm lands and ¥143,000 for building lots.

Urges Controlling Atom

Domei

HARTFORD, October 30.—Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican of Connecticut, in a broadcast from here on October 28 urged President Truman to call an immediate world conference to set up an international machinery for the control of atomic energy.

Preventing Inflation in U.S.

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Fred Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, in a radio address on October 28 stated that the goal of $11,000,000 sought would be used to prevent inflation and to build a sound postwar economy.

New School Textbooks Will Include Stories About Noted Americans

Stories about George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Edison and other famous Americans will be included in the new Japanese textbooks, the Education Ministry revealed Tuesday to the Nippon Times. The Ministry also disclosed that work to eliminate lessons tainted with militarism is progressing. Already the revised ethics textbooks have been presented to the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces here, the Ministry added.

Liaison Office Names Industrial Advisers

29 Influential Leaders to Aid In Economic Negotiations With Allied Forces

The Central Liaison Office has appointed 29 influential persons mainly in economic, industrial and financial circles as its advisers in view of the office's closer economic negotiations with the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces. The list of the advisers follows:

Shigeru Uchida, Chuichi Ariyoshi, Gosuke Imai, Tsutou Takase, Kenjiro Matsumoto, Takashi Isaka; Keiichi Namba, Kisaburo Yamaguchi, Takashi Komatsu, Ichiro Ishiwaka, Saburo Nango, Reisuke Ishida, Ryozaburo Hara, Kanzo Tanaka, Seiichi Takashima, Saburo Sonoda, Kinjiro Nakano, Shunkichi Nomura, Teizaburo Koga, Aiichiro Fujiyama, Hisanobu Terai, Eikichi Araki, Ryozo Asano, Tasaburo Minagawa, Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Yasuji Shimizu, Jiro Shirasu, Keizo Seki, and Shinichiro Seki.

Meanwhile, the Formosan Government-General has established the Formosan Central Liaison Office and appointed its personnel on October 22, reports Domei. The Vice-Governor-General has been made president of the Liaison Office and as leading officials the vice-chiefs of the army and navy forces in Formosa and others have been appointed.

The prospective arrival of General Chen Yi, Chairman of the Formosan Government, and his staff members from Chungking to take over Formosa about November 10 necessitated the Formosan Government-General to establish the Liaison Office.

Foreign Vice-Chief Named

Formal appointment of Shikao Matsushima as Foreign Vice-Minister and the relieving of Tatsuo Kawai from the concurrent post as Foreign Vice-Minister were made at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. In accordance with the regulations, new Foreign Vice-Minister Matsushima has assumed the concurrent post of vice-president of the Central Liaison Office hitherto held by Mr. Kawai.

Graduating from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, Mr. Matsushima joined the Foreign Office and after serving in many key posts he was appointed Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Office. Later, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden.

GATHERS EVIDENCE HERE

Major George F. Guy of Cheyenne, Wyoming, assistant defense counsel in the Manila court martial of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, is in Tokyo gathering evidence to be used in the Japanese General's trial and he expects to return to Manila at the end of this week, according to a PRO announcement on Tuesday. Major Guy said he is not free to discuss the nature of the evidence which he is gathering here, adding that it will be presented at the proper time at the trial in Manila.

Yamashita Trial Continues

The trial of General Tomoyuki Yamashita on war crime charges continues in Manila, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The killing of two high Filipino Army officers was ascribed to Yamashita by their widows Wednesday.

Clean-Up Is Ordered Of Schools in Japan

Militarists, Ultra-Nationalistic Teachers Barred by New Allied Directive

Immediate dismissal of all known militarists and ultra-nationalists from the Japanese school system and temporary barring from teaching positions of former members of the Japanese military forces, including demobilized troops pending determination of their qualifications, was ordered on Wednesday by the Allied Supreme Headquarters, according to a PRO release the same day.

The directive is a further step in carrying out the Supreme Commander's policy of uprooting from the educational system of Japan, the militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideologies which have been responsible for Japan's present plight. It supplements the previous directive of October 22 requiring a broad overhauling of the nation's school system.

In order to determine who is, or in the future will be, acceptable as instructors or school officials, the Japanese government has been further ordered to set up suitable administrative machinery for the investigation, screening and certification of all present and prospective teachers and educational officials.

As soon as possible, the Ministry of Education will report how the acceptability of the individual is to be determined together with specific standards which will govern his retention or removal.

Also to be reported are necessary administrative procedures and machinery to accomplish the screening and certification.

Immediately affected by the directive will be an estimated 400,000 teachers in Japan's reported 39,000 schools.

Text of the directive follows:

1. In order to eliminate from the educational system of Japan those militaristic and ultra-nationalistic influences which in the past have contributed to the defeat, war guilt, suffering, privation, and present deplorable state of the Japanese people; and in order to prevent the possible continuation of such influences arising from the employment of teachers and educational officials having military experience or affiliation; it is hereby directed that:

a. All persons who are known to be militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, or antagonistic to the objectives and policies of the occupation and who are at this time actively employed in the educational system of Japan, will be removed immediately and will be barred from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan.

b. All other persons now actively employed in the educational system of Japan will be permitted to retain their positions at the discretion of the Ministry of Education until further notice.

c. All persons who are members of or who have been demobilized from the Japanese military forces since the termination of hostilities, and who are not at this time actively employed in the educational system of Japan, will be barred from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan until further notice.

2. In order to determine which of those persons who are now actively employed in or who may in the future become candidates for employment in the educational system of Japan are unacceptable and must be removed, barred, and prohibited from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan, it is hereby directed that:

a. The Japanese Ministry of Education will establish suitable administrative machinery and procedures for the effective investigation, screening, and certification of all present and prospective teachers and educational officials.

b. The Japanese Ministry of Education will submit to this Headquarters as soon as possible a comprehensive report describing all actions taken to comply with the provisions of this directive. This report will contain in addition the following specific information:

(1) A precise statement of how acceptability of the individual is to be determined, together with lists of specific standards which will govern the retention, removal, appointment, or re-appointment of the individual.

(2) A precise statement of what administrative procedures and machinery are to be established in order to accomplish the investigation, screening, and certification of personnel, together with a statement of what provisions are to be made for review of appealed decisions and reconsideration

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U.S. Civilian Coaches to Train Instructors For Occupation Forces' Athletic Programs

Top-flight civilian coaches from the States will conduct a sports school in Meiji Stadium to train instructors for the armed forces' athletic programs, it was announced on Tuesday by Eighth Army Headquarters in Yokohama, according to PRO. Tentative date for opening the school has been set for November 19.

Under the direction of Colonel Phillip Wilson, Eighth Army Special Services Officer, the school will offer a series of two-weeks courses in the fundamental principles of sports and sports officiation. Each Army and Navy unit in the Eighth Army area is eligible to send representatives selected by its Special Services Officer, Colonel Wilson said.

Experienced coaches who will attend the school will include A. W. Marsh, athletic director of Amherst College; Fred Thomsen, University of Arkansas football coach; Ray Oosting, athletic director and baseball coach of Trinity College (Hartford, Conn.); Marty Gallagher, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., boxing coach and former world's heavyweight championship contender; Dan Jessee, football and baseball coach of Trinity College; Ed Kenedy, Columbia University swimming coach; Hap Page, University of Indiana football coach, and Pat Ennis Louisiana State University boxing coach.

First Nationwide Census in This Country Since War Ended to Begin Midnight Today

The first nationwide census since the termination of the war will be taken by the Government beginning at midnight today.

Each family head is required to fill in a census report so that all households throughout the nation will be officially registered. The report must include all persons including friends or visitors or anyone else staying within a household at the time the census report is being filled out from midnight today. Those who happen to be away from their homes must not be included in the report made at their home address but must be registered wherever they happen to be.

All persons working at night from Wednesday to Thursday morning must register on the morning of November 1 at the first house he reaches which should be his own home. All travelers are to fill out a census report at the nearest hotel in front of the first station they disembark at.

If anyone should happen to be unable to register he is expected to report to his nearest census taker for the city, ward or village public office within three days.

Japan's Labor Setup Surveyed by Allies

Definite Movement Toward Organization of Autonomous Unions Is Observed

Japanese labor is moving toward the organization of autonomous unions although one semi-official government organization continues to exist and another plans to resume operations, according to a summary of the Japanese labor situation by Supreme Allied Headquarters here, says a PRO press release.

The survey, prepared by the Economic and Scientific Section of the Supreme Allied Headquarters as a check of Japanese compliance with the Allied occupation policies, indicated Japanese labor's intention to use politics as a vehicle for advancement when it noted that labor leaders "believe political action is the most certain means" of labor progress.

Rival prewar labor groups, the survey said, apparently have reached agreement after a meeting between Komakichi Matsuoka, head of the conservative Japan Trade Union Congress, and Kanju Kato, head of the left-wing National Council of Japanese Labor Unions.

Labor Leaders Agree

On 10 October, about 120 of Japan's labor leaders met in Tokyo, agreeing to create a single labor federation with individual unions represented. A committee was named to prepare organizational plans and a constitution for submission at a future meeting.

Among labor unions that have announced plans to reorganize are the Japan Seamen's Union, which met recently in Kobe, and the Tokyo Transport Workers' Union, Tokyo Communications Workers' Union and the Tokyo Gas Workers' Union. Organizational campaigns also are being conducted among railway workers, fishermen, farmers and school teachers.

The survey said that the main differences of opinion between labor leaders themselves are on two issues: (1) The degree of employer cooperation to be permitted in union activities, and (2) craft unions versus industrial unions.

Labor leaders are behind the inaugural meeting to create a Socialist Party, which is scheduled for tomorrow. One labor element purportedly believes that success of the Japanese labor movement depends on a united political front. Prior to the China Affair, Japanese labor roughly was divided into left-wing and conservative groups, the survey said.

The conservative elements included the Japan Trade Union Congress, with a membership of about 260,000 in 1936, which included the Japan General Federation of Labor, built along craft lines; and the Japan Seamen's Union with a 1938 membership of 116,000.

The left-wing unions included the National Council of Japanese Labor Unions and the General Federation of Transport Workers, with a 1937 membership of 44,000 workers. The council was abolished by the Government in 1937.

Japanese labor officials currently are drafting legislation to legalize labor unions and are also considering creation of a Government agency to arbitrate labor disputes, the survey said.

It was shortly after the prefectural elections of 1940 that the dissolution of labor unions began and semi-official Government agencies started gaining control of labor. The first of these was the Sangyo Hokoku Kai (Association for Service to the State Through Industry), which was established in 1938. Its control was acquired by the Welfare Ministry in 1940 and held until the organization was dissolved on September 30, this year. It controlled labor in factories, mines, communications and agricultural enterprises. Dominated by the Welfare Ministry at the top, it had the prefectural governors as presidents of the prefectural units and company and factory heads were local presidents.

The locals were formed within the jurisdiction of the respective police offices and police chiefs and officers held various positions. Other officers of the locals were appointed by factory heads and no worker elections of officers were encouraged. Compulsory dues were three sen per month for women and children and six sen per month for adult males, plus a voluntary donation of 10 sen per month for relief of bombed out workers.

Latest available tabulations (through June, 1943) showed there were 85,993 locals of the organization with 5,815,473 members throughout Japan.

The other semi-official organization was the Romu Hokoku Kai (Association for Service to the State Through Labor), which covered day laborers, stevedores, transport employes and construction workers.

Controlled Casual Labor

It was established in 1943 under direct Government auspices to control casual labor. Its structure was much the same as that of the Sangyo Hokoku Kai, with the prefectural governors as prefectural unit presidents except in Tokyo, where the president was the president of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Membership fees were ¥1 per month for employer-members and five sen per month for workers. In addition, local units deducted a certain sum as dues for each day worked. The 1945 financial report showed receipts of ¥3,600,000 and expenditures of ¥3,300,000.

Although both organizations were dissolved on September 30, this year the Romu Hokoku Kai was immediately reorganized under the name of "Romu Kyo-Kai" and the Sangyo Hokoku Kai plans to reform as the "Zaidan Honin Nippon Kinro Kosei Kai" (Japanese Labor Welfare League).

The principal function of the present Romu Kyo-Kai is to serve as the organ of labor exchange for day labor. The Labor Welfare League leaders suggest that the league be used as a semi-official agency to distribute unemployement relief and social insurance benefits.

The survey said that opposition against the Labor Welfare League was "outspoken" in Japan and "the consensus of opinion appears to be that it should be dissolved". Reactions to the Romu Kyo-Kai, however, are mixed, the survey said, adding:

"Laborites denounce Government influence in its operations but concede that it is accomplishing the necessary task of filling labor requirements for the Allied forces. They expressed doubt that the Government could control day labor without this organization."

Engine Trouble Stops Repatriation Ship Ordered to Bring Sick PW's from Manila

The special navy hospital ship, Takasago Maru, instructed by the Allied Headquarters to bring back 1,000 sick Japanese prisoners of war from Manila, has been forced to suspend its voyage due to engine trouble.

The ship left Tokuyama early on the morning of October 24 but anchored in Saiki Bay after developing engine trouble cause by use of inferior grade coal. Accordingly no hope is seen at present of possibilities of repatriating the Japanese prisoners of war by this vessel.

Returned From Mongolia

The first repatriation ship with evacuees from Mongolia, the 6,453 ton Enoshima Maru, docked at the Central Wharf in Hakata at 4:30 p.m. October 27. The passenger list included 2,850 civilian Japanese of which 140 were babies and children, 433 wounded and nurses, and also 45 American soldiers. The ship, which left the port of Tangku on October 22, anchored just outside Hakata Bay on the evening of October 26. After quarantine was over the majority of the repatriates left for their homes on the morning of October 28 by special trains.

Ship Schedules Given

For transporting back to the homeland of demobilized men from the south, Coast Defense Ship Shumshu left Maizuru at 6 a.m. October 29. Coast Defense Ships Io and No. 36 followed at 4 p.m. the same day bound for Manila.

The schedule of the ships' movements was follows: Shumshu, reaches Saseho, October 30. Leaves Saseho, November 1. Reaches Guam, November 2 to refuel and receive instructions from the U.S. commanding officer here. Defense Ships Io and No. 26: Reaches Saseho October 31. Leaves Saseho November 1. Reaches Manila November 7. Leaves Manila November 8. Reaches Kagoshima November 12. Leaves on November 14. Reaches Hiro, November 15.

Arrive From Miyakojima

Boarded by 2,102 demobilized men of the Japanese navy patrol and air forces headed by Lieutenant Iboshi on Miyakojima Island, the warship Yakumo which sailed from the island on October 23 arrived at Hakata at 4 p.m. on October 28, Domei reports. The evacuees will start their landing on the afternoon of October 31 when they will proceed to Saseho.

Commander Miyata, of the Yakumo, who participated in the Saipan operation, said that all the returning soldiers are in high spirits. At present, he stated, about 5,000 army officers and men and some 700 navy personnel still remain on Miyakojima. He added the inhabitants are calm.

Maizuru, Landing Port

Under orders of the Allied Supreme Headquarters, Maizuru Harbor has been designated as a landing place for Japanese overseas repatriates including servicemen and civilians. Hereafter, all matters relative to the relief and protection of repatriates, quarantine, transportation, foodstuffs, the supply of necessities and customs formality will be handled right at the port.

Gubernatorial Meet To Be Held Friday

Administrative Policy of Cabinet To Be Clarified; Prime Minister to Speak

An extraordinary conference of Governors-General of Regional Administration and Prefectural Governors will be held at the Prime Minister's official residence on November 2 in order to clarify the administrative policy of the present Cabinet, says Domei.

The conference is expected to begin at 8:30 a.m. and, after a speech by Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the conferees will proceed to the Imperial Palace at 9:30 a.m. for an Imperial audience.

At 10:30 a.m. the conference will be resumed to hear the reports and explanations of all the State Ministers, including the Presidents of the Central Liaison Office and the Board of Information, regarding state affairs. It is understood that the Cabinet intends to strengthen the foundation of domestic administrative without delay.

Then the conferees will attend a dinner party given by Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri at 6 p.m.

In view of the prevailing situation at home, the conference will be limited to one day. Through this parley, Domei reports, the Cabinet is expected to make full preparations for a just and fair general election.

Bank Nationalization Studied

Britain's most controversial legislation took a big step forward as the bill to nationalize the Bank of England passed its second reading in the House of Commons by 348 votes to 153, according to a London report on Tuesday.

6 Recognize Venezuela

Domei

CARACAS, October 30.—Six Latin American countries, namely, Mexico, Bolivia, Guatemala, Cuba, Ecuador and Paraguay recognized the new Venezuelan Government on October 27.

Liberals Fix Policies On Finance, Economy

Many-Pointed Platform Decided by Organization Standing Body on Tuesday

Urgent financial and economic policies of the Liberal Party of Japan were decided at the fifth meeting of its Organization Standing Committee held Tuesday afternoon at Tokiwaya, Marunouchi.

In order to absolutely avoid inflation, the party has proposed the urgent freezing of Government compensation to war industry companies, the extending of the payment period and lower interest for wartime national bonds, absorbing of currency by selling to the public Government property and enterprises, restoring the former methods of offering national bonds for public subscription, reviving the system of restricting currency issue amount, reforming pension system, radical reduction of administrative expenditures, and increasing the production and importation of foodstuff and other daily necessities of the people.

The policies adopted by the Party furthermore insists upon the improvement of the Taxation Offices, and the revision of the present taxation system. The concellation of all laws and regulations under the National Mobilization Law, and the abolition of all control organs are also advocated by the party. At the same time, the party wishes to foster the development of export industries, to be prepared for the reopening of international trade of Japan. The abolition of the economic police also was included in the policies.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS BUSY

Pushing Final Plans for Inauguration Slated Tomorrow

The Social Democratic Party of Japan is pushing final preparations for its inauguration to be held tomorrow at the Hibiya Public Hall. Komakichi Matsudaira will be chairman at the inauguration ceremony and Jiichiro Matsumoto and Motojiro Sugiyama first and second vice-presidents respectively. Inajiro Asanuma, former vice-President of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, is slated to deliver the key speech.

At the ceremony, the Social Democrats are expected to adopt many vital resolutions, including permission of the Allied authorities here for transportation facilities to bring back demobilized soldiers and civilians now overseas.

Clean-Up Is Ordered Of Schools in Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

of individuals previously refused certification.

3. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive, and all school officials, both public and private, will be held personally accountable for compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the policies enunciated in this directive.

Genki Abe Here

Genki Abe, former Home Minister and Chief of the Metropolitan Police at the time of the Tojo Cabinet, wanted as a war criminal by General MacArthur's Headquarters arrived in Tokyo Tuesday from Shibata, Niigata Prefecture.

Americal Veterans Departing for Home

Returnees Are Mostly From 164th Infantry Regiment Of North Dakota

YOKOHAMA, October 30.—Major General William H. Arnold's veteran Americal Division will begin leaving tomorrow, four days ahead of its original schedule, for the return trip to the United States, according to a PRO press release.

A total of 2,511 officers and men, most of them from the 164th Infantry Regiment, will board the U.S.S. General Hershey at Yokohama. The rest of the division is scheduled to leave between now and November 17 on the Admiral Coontz, Sea Corporal, Sea Flasher, and President Johnson.

The 164th Regiment, originally a North Dakota National Guard outfit, was the first Army unit to land at Guadalcanal, arriving there on October 13, 1942, to reinforce the First Marine Division. It was the first Army ground outfit to take the offensive in any theater of war, and won the Navy's Presidential Unit Citation for its brilliant combat record in the fighting near Henderson Field.

Only five of the regiment's original members are still with the unit. They are Staff Sergeant Willard Shank, of 1709 South Cedar Street, Spokane, Washington; Lieutenant Colonel William H. Considine, Cando, North Dakota; Major Vernon O. Johnson, Pembia, North Dakota; Major Harry F. Yuill, 303 Seventh Street, Devil's Lake, North Dakota; and Major Le Roy Baird, Dickinson, North Dakota. All five are veterans of Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Leyte, Cebu and Negros.

Other units to go aboard the General Hershey are the 21st Reconnaissance Troop and elements of the Massachusetts 121st Medical Battalion. Included on the shipping list are high point men from the 1st Cavalry, 11th Airborne, 27th, 81st, and 97th Divisions, and the Ninth, Eleventh, and Fourteenth Corps, in addition to the Americal.

Army to Investigate War Supply Scandal

(Continued from Page 1)

regular pay and wartime allowance for 12 months. This means that even a ful General gets ¥9,540. If there were a case when an officer got such fabulous sums as ¥100,000 or ¥200,000 as rumor has it, it must have been obtained through illegal means and, therefore, justice will be done to those guilty, Colonel Endo declared.

Most of the war materials have been sold to Governmental and public offices and organizations, the Colonel said, but the sale was suspended 10 days after its beginning because the policy was changed. He added that some of the major proportions already sold were being restored by the Army.

Don't Abrogate Compensation

Contracts with munitions companies, according to Colonel Endo, were suspended as of August 15. Investigations are underway into inappropriate estimation of indemnities to arms enterprises. He said the Army was not disposed to abrogate compensation inasmuch as wages form the major portion of these indemnities and because their repudiation would likely cause social panic.

Referring to the defrayment of extra war expenditures following the termination of war, Colonel Endo stated that while conditions in overseas areas were not quite clear as yet, a total sum of ¥3,770,000,000 was sent from the Tokyo Accountant Department to paymasters in Japan Proper during the period between August 15 and October 10. Retirement funds total about ¥1,000,000,000 of this sum, the rest, or ¥2,800,000,000 being compensations to munitions companies. Therefore, the Colonel asserted, of the Army extra budget of ¥30,400,000,000 for the current year, there remains ¥11,260,000,000 as of October 20.

The Colonel went on to say that archives of respective units on expenditures were kept in perfect order and expressed his belief that there would arise no ambiguity on this score in the future. Army postwar business including demobilization involve unpredictable elements, the Colonel stated, adding that, therefore, it would be wiser to have the Army take charge of the extra war budget until the end of the year and transfer it to the Finance Ministry from the new fiscal year.

Meanwhile, Finance Ministry authorities expressed belief that theoretically, the extraordinary military expenditures ought to be transferred to the Finance Ministry. They believed it appropriate to suspend the payment of indemnities to war plants temporarily pending a definite decision concerning this issue. However, they thought it unavoidable for the Army to pay wages on an adequate rate in view of its social effects.

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Nippon Magazine World Again Active As Wartime Shackles Are Removed

Quite a number of magazines have been making their appearance following official guarantee of the freedom of speech and talk as well as due to the necessity of establishing a new culture for Japan, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Two such magazines have already appeared. They are the Shinsei and the Shin Nippon.

The Shinsei is edited by Takanobu Murobushi. The Shin Nippon, whose first number has just been published, is a weekly magazine, and is editted by Michio Kihara.

Among the magazines which will appear within the year, and early next year are the Chuo Koron (Central Review), the Kaizo (Reconstruction), the Sekai (World), the Taihei and the Shakai Hyoron (Social Review).

The Chuo Koron, which was ordered to discontinue publication during the war, will reappear in January next year. The first number will contain articles by prominent liberal writers including Dr. Masamichi Roama. The Chuo Koron Publishing Company is planning publication of literary, scientific, and women's magazines.

The Kaizo, also ordered to close during the war, is expected to reappear in January next year.

The Sekai will be published by the Iwanami Publishing Company. Its pages will be open only to writers with liberal tendencies, who were loyal to their convictions during the war.

The Taihei will be editted by Isamu Inouye and Saiji Hasegawa, both of the Domei News Agency. The contributors to it will be for the most part newspapermen.

The Shakai Hyoron will appear shortly. The first number will have articles by noted writers on social problems like Toshiyoshi Miyazawa, Ikutaro Shimizu, Suekichi Aono, and Kenzo Nakajima.

Speculation is rife as to the future of the Koron and the Gendai. These were the only general magazines recognized by the authorities during the war. Since days before the war these magazines had upheld militarism.

Publication of several literary magazines is planned. The Bungei, the Shincho, and the Sogen are expected to reappear within a few months.

Kobayashi Is Inducted As Minister of State

Will Head War Damage Rehabilitation Board, Recently Approved by Cabinet

Ichizo Kobayashi, former Commerce and Industry Minister, was appointed Minister without Portfolio at an Imperial investiture ceremony conducted Tuesday afternoon preceding his expected nomination as President of the War Damage Rehabilitation Board, the Board of Information announced the same day.

The establishment of an organ for post-war reconstruction, tentatively named War Damage Rehabilitation Board, was approved by the regular Cabinet meeting, Tuesday. The Board will undertake town-planning in devastated areas, construction and disribution of houses and disposal of land and property in raid-damaged areas.

Organization of the new Board has already been drafted and will be submitted to the meetisg of the Cabinet Council today. Formal appointment of Mr. Kobayashi as President of the War Damage Rehabilitation Board will be anounced simultaneously with the official decision of its organization.

Contrary to the established custom of determining the organization and personnel of a new Government agency prior to the appointment of its chief, the Government has chosen the President of the Rehabilitation first and will give him a free hand in determining its set-up and selecting its personnel.

Brilliant Business Career

Mr. Kobayashi is a graduate of Keio University and is 73 years old. He started his brilliant career as a clerk of the Mitsui Bank. Appointed managing-director of the Minoo-Arima Electric Railway Company in 1907, Mr. Kobayashi established the famous Takarazuka Girls' Opera enterprise in order to improve the depressed condition of the company.

His reputation was established when he undertook the managerial readjustment of the Tokyo Electric Light Company in 1927 under the request of Seihin Ikeda, the thein executive director of the Mitsui Bank. In July, 1940, he became Commerce and Industry Minister in the second Konoye Cabinet and was dispatched to Batavia to negotiate with the Dutch East Indies Government for the import of petroleum products and other materials to Japan.

Due to his political amateurism which was disclosed when he divulged national secrets at the 76th Diet session and also in relation to coal production issue, Mr. Kobayashi was forced to resign in April, 1941, when a large Cabinet reshuffle was carried out for realizing totaliatarian administration.

May Dissolve Research Bureau

The Government is contemplating reorganization or total abolition of the Cabinet Research Bureau, states Domei.

The move resulted from the fact that such matters as revision of the Election Law and simplification of administrative machinery of which the Research Bureau has so far been in charge are currently being conducted by a council of State Ministers concerned and other deliberative organs, the report added. These important matters are likely to be studied in this way in the future.

Moreover, the expected establishment of the War Damage Rehabilitation Board will result in a further decrease in the Research Bureau's duties. The Research Bureau, it may be recalled, was established succeeding the Cabinet Planning Bureau during the tenure of the Higashikuni Cabinet.

Two Property Taxes Proposed for Japan

New Levies Would Affect Assets Gained or Increased in Value During the War

A plan to levy two new taxes on property gained or increased in value during the war was submitted Tuesday to the Government by the Taxation Affairs Society.

The first tax of 20 per cent will be levied on personal property that exceeded the value of ¥150,000 at the time of the termination of the war and the second, of 70 per cent, will be levied on the increase in value of personal property beyond an amount obtained by adding ¥100,000 to 150 per cent of the property value at the beginning of the Greater East Asia War. Property valued at less than ¥250,000 when the war ended will be exempt from taxation.

By levying these two new taxes, it is calculated that a revenue of ¥50,000,000,000 to ¥60,000,000,000 will be collected in five years.

Property liable for taxation include real property, movable property, collateral securities, deposits, loans, ships, tenancy rights, all rights respecting real property, mining rights, fishing rights, patents and other special rights that can be estimated in value.

Converting War Plants

Authority to accept and act upon Japanese applications for conversion of war production plants to peacetime production has been delegated by the Supreme Allied Headquarters to the commanding generals of the Sixth and Eighth Armies. The Imperial Japanese Government has been notified in a memorandum from the Supreme Headquarters that all such applications hereafter will be made to the Army commanders rather than to GHQ.

Plural Ballot System Adoption Is Expected

Caused by Large-District Election System—Single Ballot Is Insufficient

A system of restricted plural balloting whereby a voter may vote for more than one candidate in his district is expected to be adopted by the Government according to the proposal made by Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri at the Cabinet Council on Tuesday.

The system, according to Domei, is expected to be approved at the next Cabinet Council. It is considered quite unique, but likely it will be used as a transcient method until a large-district proportional election system is adopted later on.

Under the proposed plan, the number of candidates which can be named on one ballot differs according to the size of the election districts. Domei explains, for instance, that in districts electing three to five Representatives, the single ballot system is followed. In districts electing six to ten Representatives, each ballot may name two candidates, and in districts electing 11 or more Representatives, three candidates may be named on each ballot.

It is pointed out that when a large-district election system is adopted in revising the General Election Law, the number of voters in each district will be increased greatly with a corresponding increase in candidates. In such a case, the single ballot system is liable to bring votes to only a few of the candidates. At the same time, the immediate adoption of a proportional voting system is difficult under the present circumstances.

Therefore, it is believed that the Government is now inclined to adopt the new system of restricted plural balloting in order to give more leeway to the voters' wishes under the large-district election system and also to rectify as far as possible any irrational result of the election.

University Honors Truman

Domei

WACO, Texas, October 27.—President Pat Neff of Baylor University anounced an October 25 that Baylor will award President Truman an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. President Neff said the Chief Executive would accept the degree at a special Baylor Centennial Convocation at Waco on December 5.

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Huge Army Defended Japanese Homefront

2,250,000 Troops Deployed in Mainland Divided Into Two War Zones

Deployment of 2,250,000 troops on the coast lines of the Japanese mainland was one of the strategic plans mapped out by the Army general staff office at the final period of the war in order to check the prospective American landing operations, Domei reveals.

The program for the much-propagandied "death struggle on the homeland" consisted of two major operations; one was the body-crashing assaults of the remaining air force and suicide surface-craft units against the Allied naval forces and the other, the throwing into battle of poorly-equipped troops and combat units of the People's Volunteer Corps against the landed enemy forces on the shores, the news agency disclosed. It added that the combat corps included even women and they were to be equipped with nothing but bamboo spears.

The whole plan was based on the fantastic "conviction in victory" and lacked consideration for actual material war power. If actually carried out, the plan would have resulted in horrible devastation of the country and tremendous sacrifices on the part of the people.

In order to carry out this program, positions were hastily built along the coasts but the construction remained unfinished when the war ended on August 15.

Two War Zones

The mainland was divided into two war zones, with the First General Army headquarters under Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama located in Tokyo and the Second General Army headquarters under Field Marshal Shunroku Hata in Hiroshima.

Deployment of the various military units as of August 15 was as follows:

The First General Army, Tokyo, under the command of Field Marshal Sugiyama:

The 11th Front Army, Sendai, under General Keisuke Fujie, with the 12th Division in Fukushima, 102nd Division in Yoshioka, 222nd Division in Hirosaki and 322nd Division in Iwanuma.

The 50th Army, Aomori, under Lieutenant General Toshimoto Hoshino, with the 157th Division in Sambongi and 308th Division in Shimokita.

Doihara in Command

The 12th Front Army, Tokyo, under General Kenji Doihara, with the 321st Division in Oshima Island and the First Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division in Tokyo.

The 36th Army, Urawa, under Lieutenant General Toshimichi Uemura, with the 81st Division in Ishioka, 93rd Division at Hachioji, 201st Division in Tokyo, 202nd Division in Maebashi, 209th Division in Kanazawa, 214th Division in Utsunomiya, First Tank Division in Tochigi, Fourth Tank Division in Sakura and the Fourth Maritime Mobile Brigade in Minami Saitama.

The 51st Army, Mito, under Lieutenant General Kengo Noda, with the 44th Division in Hokota; 151st Division in Ota, 221st Division at Makabe and Seventh Tank Brigade at Shimo-Nakayasu.

The 52nd Army, Chiba, under Lieutenant General Tokumatsu Shigeta, with the Third Imperial Body-Guard Division at Togane, 147th Division in Mobara, 152nd Division in Sakura, 234th Division in Yokaichiba and Third Tank Brigade in Sarashina.

The 53rd Army, Odawara, under Lieutenant General Yaezo Akashiba, with the 84th Division in Fujisawa, 140th Division in Kamakura, 316th Division in Kozu and Second Tank Brigade in Arimamura.

The Tokyo Bay Army Corps, Funagata, under Lieutenant General Shihei Oba with the 354th Division at Tateyama.

The Tokyo Defense Army, Tokyo, consisting of the First, Second and Third Defense Brigades.

Nagoya Under Okada

The 13th Front Army, Nagoya, under Lieutenant General Tasuku Okada, with the 73rd Division in Okazaki, 153rd Division in Uji-Yamada, 229th Division in Iida, Second Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division in Nagoya and Eighth Tank Brigade.

The Second General Army, Hiroshima, under the Command of Field Marshal Hata:

The 15th Front Army, Osaka, under Lieutenant General Eitaro Uchiyama, with the 144th Division in Wakayama, 225th Division in Kobe and Third Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade in Osaka.

The 55th Army, Zentsuji, under Lieutenant General Kumakichi Harada, with the 11th, 155th and 205th Divisions in Kochi and the 344th Division in Shukuge.

The 59th Army, Hiroshima, under Lieutenant General Hisao Tani, with the 25th Division in Miyakonojo, 57th Division in Sasaguri, 77th Division in Sakurajima, 206th Division in Hitoyoshi, 112th Division in Miyakono, 216th Division in Kurume and the Fourth Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division in Kokura.

Under General Nakazawa

The 40th Army, Ijuin, under Lieutenant General Mitsuo Nakazawa, with the 146th Division and 303rd Division in Iizuka.

The 56th Army, Iizuka, under Lieutenant General Ichiro Shichida, with the 145th Division in Wakamatsu, 312th Division in Imari and the 351st Division in Fukuoka and the Fourth Tank Brigade.

The 57th Army, Takarabe, under Lieutenant General Kanji Nishihara, with the 86th Division in Ibushi, 154th Division in Tsuma, 156th Division in Honjo and the Fifth and Sixth Tank Brigades.

Navy Medicos Desert 500 Raid Victims; 'Dog in Manger' Stand at Saseho Scored

About 500 persons suffering from serious injuries sustained in the explosion of the atomic bomb that destroyed the city of Nagasaki on August 9 were forced to leave the Omura Naval Hospital because they could not be given treatment since naval physicians attached to the hospital had left the service without the permission of the authorities concerned.

This fact has been brought to light by Surgeon Rear Admiral Kodo Hiroyama, former President of the Omura Naval Hospital.

He has also revealed that the authorities of the Saseho Naval Station are blocking the realization of the project for the transfer of the Omura Naval Hospital to Nagasaki Medical University, which was destroyed by the explosion of the bomb.

The Allied occupation forces, according to Domei, are evincing a close interest in the proposed reconstruction of the university and Lieutenant Colonel Leroy of the party investigating the effects of the atomic bomb that destroyed Nagasaki, has delivered lectures before students of the university several times by way of helping out the school whose faculty is understaffed.

The recalcitrant attitude of the authorities of the Saseho Naval Station toward the proposed transfer of the Omura Naval Hospital is arousing indignation in various quarters. The lack of understanding displayed by the naval authorities in handling the question has been commented on by a United States medical officer, Colonel Horn, Domei reports. He said he would bring the matter to the attention of the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces should the authorities of the Saseho Naval Station persist in their present unreasonable attitude.

Surgeon Rear Admiral Hiroyama told Domei:

"The question of Nagasaki Medical University is quite simple. It is the tyrrany of the military clique which is committing excesses in the name of the physical welfare of wounded sailors.

"The thought uppermost in my mind at the time the war ended was of rescuing more than 700 severely injured persons who were admitted to the naval hospital on the day the bomb exploded over the city of Nagasaki.

The more severely injured succumbed to their injuries one after another. Most of my subordinates left the service without permission. Those naval physicians who remained with me refused to work. As a result we had to order 450 patients to leave the hospital during August. I thought that half of these patients would die. But I could not help it.

"Disgusted with my inability to do anything for my patients, I came to Tokyo on September 6 and saw the director of the Medical Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, from whom I learned that there was a plan to transfer hospitals belonging to the Navy to some other authority simultaneously with the realization of the arrangement for the attaching of 700 medical officers on the active list to the Welfare Ministry.

Shortly after my return from Tokyo I received a visit from the mayor of Omura. He consulted me on the project of the transfer of the Omura Naval Hospital to the Nagasaki Medical University.

"For the first time I gave serious consideration to the question of Nagasaki Medical University and felt keenly the need of letting the university have the naval hospital.

"Acting independently of the authorities of the university, I spoke of the importance of turning over the hospital to the university to the commander of the Saseho Naval Station. His answer was that he saw no need of university education in the situation surrounding Japan and that the naval hospital must be reserved for discharged wounded sailors from the South.

"I called the attention of the commander to the fact that there were only three patients in the Omura Naval Hospital with 2,000 beds, and that such a condition was common to all naval hospitals. For reasons known only to himself, the commander persisted in his refusal to agree to the transfer of the hospital.

"I was discharged on September 25, and am now a civilian. But I earnestly hope that the Navy will see its way to adopting a long view attitude toward the question of the transfer of the Omuar Naval Hospital."

TO BOOST MILK PRODUCTION

6,000 Cows to Be Distributed to 730 New Dairy Farm Areas

Under a new scheme to boost milk production, 730 towns and villages will be designated as dairy farm areas and 6,000 cows will be distributed to these places. This step has been taken because of the 1,700,000 koku of milk set as a goal for this year, only a third of the objective has been realized through lack of fodder and the slaughtering of cows after the war.

The milch cows will be kept by farm houses and a subsidy of ¥250 per cow granted by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to pay for cow barns and milking buckets. The cows will be fed grass and potato vines in the main and after 10 months will be milked and the milk sent out to cities and towns.

Also a resident supervisor will be placed in each of the dairy towns or villages who will look after matters coming up between dairy farms, farmers raising cows and the prefectural Agricultural Association and also give technical guidance. Another plan afoot is the formation of about 1,600 women's units which will be trained to rear cattle. For this work one unit will be given a grant of ¥140.

New Site of Liaison Office

With the removal of the head quarters of the Yokosuka Naval Station from the Mikasa Kan on October 29 to the former Navy Communication School at Kurihama, the Yokosuka Liaison Office will occupy the entire building of which only part had been used by this office, Domei reports. The Yokosuka Liaison Office personnel is made up of Junichiro Takaoka, director, six liaison officers of the Foreign Office besides one official each from the Transportation, Welfare, Home and Finance Ministeries and army and navy staff officers.

Resuming Tram Service

The four street-car lines between Tsukiji and Kayaba-cho, Mukojima and Azumabashi Itchome, Shinjuku Station and Nabeyayokocho and between Kinshibori and Komatsugawa will resume service from November 5. Three other lines, between Suijinmori and Kasaibashi, Sakagamu and Susaki and between Nakameguro and Tengenjibashi will also be put into service from New Year. When all these services are resumed, 90 per cent of the street car lines in the capital will be restored. Meanwhile, plans are under way to use express buses during the rush hour in the morning and in the evening.

FOOD LACK HITS SCHOOLS

Class Work Suspended Due to Rise In Number of Absentees

Because of the increase in the number of absentees among students and teachers due to the food shortage, many schools have decided to suspend classroom work for a while, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Chiba Medical College closed up on October 29 for a period of two weeks, in consideration of the dearth of foodstuffs and the difficulty of finding houses to accommodate the students. The Yamagata Normal School also closed up on October 29 for a one-week period.

Literary Critics Meet

Prior to the formal inauguration of the Japan Literary Men's League scheduled to be held on November 13, the sponsors including Kojiro Sugimori and Takanobu Murobushi, both literary critics, and some newspaper correspondents of the Allied nations held a meeting at the Tokiwaya, Marunouchi, at 4 p.m. Monday.

Besides Mr. Sugimori and Mr. Murobushi 10 Japanese literary men including Kihachiro Kimura, Tatsuo Morito and Takashi Tatsuno and four foreign correspondents representing the New York Times, Daily Express, Chicago Tribune and the Chinese News Agency attended the function, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Holding Athletic Meeting

An athletic meeting of various middle schools and girls' high schools in the capital will be held at the playground adjacent to Inokashira Park under the auspices of Tokyo Metropolis on Friday participated by about 12,000 students. After holding field sports, a program of songs and music will be given in the afternoon.

House Building Plan Is Rushed in Capital

Project Is Also Under Way to Make Improvised Structures Fit for Winter

With winter almost here, the Tokyo Metropolitan Office is rushing the construction of buildings in the devastated areas, Domei reports.

The office on Saturday revised the regulations concerning construction of buildings including those governing simple houses. In parallel with this, the Metropolitan Assembly which opened on Monday, took up a plan to appropriate ¥40,000,000 as a supplementary budget necessary for furnishing building materials to raid victims living in shelters or in improvised huts.

The present revisions in the building construction regulations have made it permissible that in the residential areas, the floor space of a house may cover 60 per cent of the building lot and that in the business areas 80 per cent of the building lot.

It is recalled that the building construction regulations heretofore in force provided that the floor space should be less than 15 tsubo and less than 30 per cent of the building lot. Furthermore, due to the enforcement of the revisions, two-story houses can be built.

The Metropolitan office has a plan for the construction of 55,000 simple houses but due to the difficulty of transporting necessary building materials and other needs, only one-half of the foregoing number is expected to be built within this year.

The number of applications for purchasing building materials is not as large as was expected. The application for renting simple house so far received number 144,391 while those for purchasing building materials total 19,030.

The Metropolitan Office has another plan for constructing 10,000 houses. These houses are expected to include independent houses with a floor space of seven tsubo, two-family houses with a floor space of five and a half tsubo for each family and tenament-houses with four flats with a floor space of five and a half tsubo for each family.

The number of "shelter" houses and improvised huts in the Metropolis is 56,715. It is estimated that only 10 per cent of his number can afford any protection to their inmates during the coming winter. All other houses require repairs. The Metropolitan Office is prepared to distribute among these houses nails, tin plate, roofing material, coal-tar and other needs.

Islam Association Formed

With a view of conducting researches on Islamism and to promote the welfare of Islam devotees, the Japan Islam Association has been established with its office at No. 79, Shoto, Shibuya-ku, according to Domei. Kentaro Omura has been named chief secretary of the new organization. The Dai-Nippon Mohammedan Association headed by Lieutenant General Nobutaka Shioden was dissolved on October 15.

Premier Visits Palace

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 1:15 p.m. Tuesday and made a report on the general administrative affairs to the Throne.

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Pilot Who Bombed Nagoya Intends To Return Again As Missionary This Time

Sergeant Jacob D. Deshazer, B-25 pilot who parachuted into Japanese hands in China in 1942 after a bombing mission to Nagoya, intends to spend four years in a theological school and then return to Japan as a missionary, according to the October 22 issue of Time magazine. Sergeant Deshazer was rescued in late August and while recuperating in Washington's Walter Reed Hospital, wrote to his mother about his unexpected plans for the future.

Rural Round-Up

FAMED SHIZUOKA TANGERINES WILL BE SHIPPED TO CITIES

About 500,000 boxes of the well-known "Onshu tangerines" of Shizuoka will soon reach the metropolis. As compared with the 26,357,000 kan of tangerines harvested last year, the output this year is only 16,940 kan due to lack of fertilizer, insecticide and decrease in area of tangerine groves.

Besides the shipment to the metropolis, Yokohama will get 60,000 boxes, Nagoya, 60,000, the Hokkaido, 150,000, various other places 700,000 boxes and 150,000 boxes will be kept in reserve for the occupation forces and other purposes.

CHIBA'S APPLE ORCHARDS PRODUCE BOUNTIFUL CROP

The concept that good apples can't be grown in warm climates has been blown to the wind with this fruit being successfully harvested in Chiba Prefecture, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Although the scale of production is much smaller than in Nagano or the Hokkaido, apples in orchards of about five or six chobu (one chobu is 2.5 acres) in Asahi Machi and Kamisakai Mura, Chiba, may be picked much earlier than Nagano apples.

TOCHIGI PLANS TO BARTER 'KAMPYO' FOR FRUIT, FISH

"Kampyo", dried gourd shavings and a special food product of Tochigi Prefecture, will soon be ready. This year's output is only about half of last year. Of this supply 70 per cent will be reserved in Tochigi as winter food and the rest bartered for fruit with Aomori, Shizuoka and other fruit producing prefectures and for fish from Morioka, Ibaraki, Niigata and other parts.

TO PLANT HERBS AT YOKOHAMA PARK

To overcome medicine shortage, the city of Yokohama will convert Nogeyama Park into a herb garden to produce medicinal herbs. Also to make the public realize the value of herbs as medicine, pamphlets for preparing various mixtures and directions for use will be printed and given out with the aid of the Yokohama Pharmacists' Association.

Taiwan Bank Robbed

A gang of 10 armed burglers broke into the printing office of the Bank of Taiwan in the suburb of Keelung, Formosa, at 4 a.m. on October 15 and stole ¥7,300,000 in ¥100 notes after intimidating caretakers of the building, according to the Asahi. It has been found that some ¥100 notes supposed to be stolen from the printing office were circulated in Taihoku a few days ago. The stolen notes were not printed with the seal of the bank president and the series numbers of the notes. The notes illegally circulated are printed with forged seal and numbers.

Rations Insufficient To Maintain Health

Expert Says Those Who Can't Buy Blackmarket Food Suffer From Malnutrition

Driving home the fact that the foodstuffs rationed to the people are insufficient to maintain health, Dr. Kano Inoue of the Science Research Institute emphasized, "It cannot be denied that those who cannot afford to buy foodstuffs on the blackmarket suffer from malnutrition," reports the Asahi.

"Two years ago," Dr. Inoue said, "a family living in Tokyo was commended for not buying from the blackmarkets. Some interested doctors, who were puzzled as to how the members of that family could maintain their health, made plans to visit these people some time later, but they found out that they had been forced by malnutrition to leave for the country."

Dr. Inoue recently completed an investigation tour of the Osaka and Hokuriku districts, the Asahi also revealed. He saw many people at Osaka and Ueno stations dead or dying from malnutrition.

"At Osaka station," he stated, "I came across three men about to die. I examined them and found that their skin had a yellowish tinge and their breathing was feeble. They were suffering from lack of protein. I found another man suffering from lack of Vitamin C. His gums were purple. Then I came across three others sleeping under straw mats. A glance at their yellowish, swollen legs was enough to tell that they were beri-beri victims.

"At Ueno station I found three men who had died from malnutrition. The opinion of the passers-by was that these men had died from starvation, but they were mistaken. Malnutrition was the cause.

"Some time ago I examined some people suffering from malnutrition at the Navy Hospital in Kure. They had served in the Navy on Guadalcanal. Until they were rescued by the Army they had lived on coconuts, lizards and anything that could be found in the jungles. They were on the verge of death when rescued.

"At the Navy Hospital they were given various kinds of nutritious dishes and injections of vitamin B1 and C, but they showed no signs of recovery. When I visited the hospital they were sitting up in bed. They looked like drunkards and could hardly speak. They had a bad rash. I injected vitamin B6. Later I received word that they had quickly recovered their health.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPISTS WANTED

By Osaka Gas Company.
Apply Personnel Department.

REVISES INTEREST RATES

Bank Of Japan Also Ends Wartime Priority System

The Bank of Japan has decided to revise the standard discount and loan interest rates, to become effective November 1. The outstanding feature of this revision is the abolition of the preferential treatment formerly given to the notes of war industry companies.

From the daily interest of nine rin for commercial note discounting, notes of war industry companies, endorsed by the Industrial Bank or guaranteed by the Government are excluded under the new ruling. The loan interest rate on the security of debentures relating to Manchoukuo or war industry company notes has been changed from more than 9.5 rin to more than one sen. The interest rate on the overdraft on current deposits has been advanced from one sen to 1.1 sen.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH who has served for many years in American family seeks position in foreign house in Tokyo. Apply Box 123, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HIGHLY educated Japanese gentleman, now executive local office worldwide humanitarian organization, previously extended experience foreign trade, most major languages, desires contact first-class foreign Japanese industrial commercial other enterprize view immediate later collaboration. Apply Box 117, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

INSPECTOR, adviser or investigator (law and economy) position will be accepted by experienced Public Accountant (LL.B. graduated from T.I.U.), has been in business 30 years. Apply Box 101, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

ENGLISH correspondent desires rent house in or near Tokyo or would consider offers suitable rooms with family. Apply Box 119, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent or Buy

RAIO, good quality receiver, wanted to rent or buy. Apply Box 120, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

COMPLETE set of spare tubes for RCA 1941 seven tubes absolutely new. Apply Marunouchi Hotel, Room 507.

FURNITURE, bed-room, dining-room, drawing room complete sets, crystal-glassware, etc. Apply to Karuizawa 2311, (Tel. No. 451 of Karuizawa).

GENTLEMEN'S shirts, three white-used, and two black—brand new; spare G. A. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply Box 122, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE suit case, and 33-piece Japanese dinner set (china-ware) will be sold for ¥1,600. Apply Box 121, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE, all steel, medium size, perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR electric gramophone, Singer sewing machine, between 2 and 4 o'clock, Karuizawa house 1097, (near police station).

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome Kanda Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter. Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER ribbon, large quantity wanted immediately. will pay good price. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WISH good camera, German or Japanese —Leica or Zeiss, Olympic, prefer [illegible] but will accept any standard size. Must be in good condition. Apply Box 118 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

MIMI Bluette (Ruby Saito). Kindly address all communications to Box [illegible], Nippon Times Tokyo

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Room [illegible], 2nd floor Marunouchi Bldg Phone [illegible]

NADIA Sobol and G. T. Dell 'Oro. Please send your address. Apply Box 119, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VIOLIN and PIANO GRAND CONCERT
MOGILEVSKY—GURLITT
World Masterpieces Series
Wed., Nov. 7 at 5 p.m.,
at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL

Program:
MOZART: Sonata No. 10 (KV. 454) in B flat major
HANDEL: Sonata No. 3 in G minor
BACH: Sonata No. 3 in E major
BRAHMS: Sonata No. 3 op. 108 in D minor

Admission: ¥6.00 (incl. tax) Reserved Seats.
Advance Booking: PLAY GUIDE, Ginza. Presented by YOSHIDA MUSIC OFFICE.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1945

The Visit of the American Religious Leaders

The present visit in Japan of four prominent American religious leaders, comprising a deputation representing the Protestant churches of America, is a matter which should interest the general Japanese public no less than the Japanese Christians. For, although the avowed purpose of this deputation is to re-establish contact with the Japanese Christians and to survey the general postwar religious situation in Japan, the influence of such visitors will far transcend mere matters of church policy. The work of this deputation is bound to mark a significant first milestone on the road of Japan's return to the international fellowship of peace-minded peoples.

The importance of religious institutions in the general social and intellectual life of America is not to be underestimated. Although America, like all countries, has its faults and dark aspects, it must be recognized that the unusual strength of the shining merits of that country—its idealism, its humanitarianism; its tolerance, its strivings for world peace—is to an incalculable extent the product of its religious foundations. Although there are individual Americans who may be un-Christian in their conduct, it must be recognized that the Christian churches of America have ever been the staunchest champions of justice, humanity, protection of racial minorities, and world peace. Many a Japanese who has lived in America before the war or during the war has had the Christian elements in America to thank for kind and generous treatment.

The fact that the Christian churches of America have taken such solicitous concern in the rehabilitation of defeated Japan as to send this deputation at this early date betokens the earnestness and depth of the good will of the Christian elements in America toward the Japanese people. The fact that the highest authorities at Washington and General MacArthur's Headquarters here are both extending helpful support to this deputation indicates the essential good will and sympathy of American official quarters toward the legitimate aspirations of the Japanese people. In the course of its visit, the deputation is bound to become aware that the Japanese, whatever may have been the evils of their past governmental regime, are as a people appreciative and responsive to the spirit which the religious elements of America represent. And when the deputation gets back to America with its report, it should have a great influence in further strengthening the work of restoring understanding and friendly relations between the peoples of the two nations. This deputation, as symbolizing the necessary mission of restoring international understanding and good will, should therefore be deeply appreciated and warmly welcomed by all the Japanese people without distinction as to creed or belief.

The effect of such a deputation as this on the domestic situation in Japan should also be appreciated. Entirely apart from the encouragement and inspiration which the visitors will impart to the struggling Christian community in Japan, the influence on the general public is bound to be a healthy one. For many of the faults of Japan during the past several years have been due to narrow provincialism, intolerance, and spiritual and intellectual isolation from the rest of the world. Any contact with the progressive stream of religious or cultural life in the outside world is a welcome contribution to the new enlightenment which Japan needs at this time.

The very fact that Christianity is a minority religion in this country makes this contact particularly important. For Japan has need to learn the true meaning of religious freedom, of feredom of thought and conscience. Japan, throughout her history, has fortunately been singularly free from religious intolerance and religious persecutions per se. But religious minorities have all too frequently been oppressed on the grounds of their alleged political subversiveness. This is a fault which cannot be tolerated in a democratic society, and anything which tends to strengthen the prestige and dignity of any religious minority in Japan should be welcomed as a necessary contribution to the democratization of Japanese life.

It was the alleged atheist Voltaire who said: "I wholly disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it." This is the principle which Japan needs to learn to appreciate if she is to acquire the freedom of religion and the freedom of political thought which are essential to a democratic state. Entirely apart from sectarian or doctrinal considerations, Japan needs the presence of vigorous religious and political minorities of all kinds within her society to keep alive the tolerance and freedom which the nation must have in order to enjoy healthy balance and perspective. It is an essential requisite of democracy.

For this reason, if for nothing else, the invigoration of the Japanese Christian community through contact with such instrumentalities as the present visiting deputation is in the national interest. All progressive-minded Japanese, Christian or non-Christian or anti-Christian, should therefore welcome the American ecclesiastical visitors as valuable contributors to the advancement of Japan to a rightful place in an enlightened and peaceful world.

LAWYERS REJECT IJIMA

Ex-Procurator Refused Membership In Kyoto Bar Association

The request filed by Iwane Ijima, procurator for "thought" cases at the Kyoto district court, who was discharged following liquidation of the secret police, to qualify him as a lawyer has been rejected by the Kyoto Bar Association, and at present the future move of other public procurators accused of having participated in the persecution of those who were regarded as "thought" criminals, is being watched with much interest, reports the Asahi.

Firmly rejecting to accept Mr. Ijima as a member of the Lawyers' Society, on grounds that it was impossible to accept those procurators who, during the war, prompted the persecution and infringement of human rights at the head of the "thought" police, Katsuo Nose and Tamejiro Kobayashi, members of the Kyoto Lawyers' Society, presented a written demand to the President of the Society Chosaburo Mizutani, not to accept Mr. Ijima as a member.

The demand in gist said, that these procurators in the past supported and guided the "thought" police and together with the police suppressed free expression of thoughts and infringed on human rights. It is unthinkable therefore, that such persons who dared to oppress the people can now protect human rights as lawyers, and for that reason, the Lawyers' Society should refuse membership to procurators. Mr. Nose and Mr. Kobayashi further said that to refuse the request of Mr. Ijima is the obligation of Japan which has accepted the Potsdam Declaration.

STATUS OF PEER'S SCHOOL

Will Undertake Education of Children of General Public

The Peers' School will be retained as it is as a special school, but will be open to children of the general public as well, said Imperial Household Minister Sataro Ishiwata, after consultation with the Council of the Peers' School.

In the past not only Imperial Princes and children of Peers, but also children of the general public were educated at the Peers' School, but in the future the school will undertake the education of the general public more extensively emphasizing civil and cultural education.

As a pratical measure, the school will collect talented children from all parts of the country and train them to possess a noble personality and culture. Also a system of scholarship is now under consideration.

Imperial Princes, who formerly entered Army and Navy schools upon graduation from the middle school course of the Peers' School, will hereafter enter the higher course of the school, it is believed.

'Treasure' Bonds on Sale

The sale of "treasure" bonds had a good start-off on Monday at the Hypothec Bank, other banks, department stores, tobacco shops and special stands. Each bond at ¥10 has a chance of drawing the first prize of ¥100,000. Sale will continue until November 7.

NEW U.S. SECRETARY OF LABOR AND GIGANTIC TASKS HE FACES

Lew Schwellenback Has To Deal With Constantly Changing Face of Labor Which Now Has Hundreds of Leaders

The following article on the labor situation in the United States and the man whom President Truman has chosen to tackle it, Lewis Baxter Schwellenbach, is reproduced from the October 15 issue of Time.

I

Middle-aged U.S. citizens were dimly aware that history was repeating itself.

In 1919, a few months after World War I, the U.S. was a boiling cauldron of labor trouble. During the war, wages had been high and unionism had flourished; as the readjustment began, strikes spread over the land in fearsome fury.

President Wilson's National Industrial Conference, even with the labor statesmanship of shrewd little Samuel Gompers, simmered away to nothing on the issue of collective bargaining. By the end of 1919, 4,160,348 U.S. workers had been embroiled in 3,630 strikes.

Last week—22 weeks after V-E day and only eight weeks after V-J day—the cauldron was seething again. In spectacular similarity to 1919, there were strikes or threatened strikes of miners, oil workers, longshoremen, telephone operators, auto workers, a serried collection of lesser union folk. A half million workers were idle.

But the scene was different in two respects: there was no labor statesman like Gompers to try to wrest order from the chaos; there was one man in the Government charged with the job of fitting labor into the most urgent reconversion to peace the U.S. had ever undertaken. The man: Labor Secretary Lewis Baxter Schwellenbach, New Dealing ex-U.S. Senator, one-time federal judge, friend of labor, great and good friend of Harry S. Truman.

Big (185 lbs., 6 ft.) Lew Schwellenbach sat in the hottest seat in Washington; not even the craft of old Sam Gompers or the ingenuity of John L. Lewis in his best days could have made it comfortable. One of the reasons was that labor had all the weapons: the New Deal reforms had done that. Another was that Government, which had set itself up as the arbiter of labor strife, was prematurely scrapping its wartime labor-industry machinery, and so had fewer tools to work with.

Man in Trouble

By last week, after only 14 weeks in the job, Lew Schwellenbach was already on the griddle. His first big test, the oil strike, had ended in failure. C.I.O.'s oil workers had demanded a 30 per cent wage increase; they wanted 52 hours' pay for 40 hours work—the national labor formula for making as much in peacetime as in war.

Several of the old companies had offered 15 per cent; it was promptly rejected. Then the new Labor Secretary had stepped in. He suggested the strikers go back to work, arbitrate later in the area between 15 per cent and 30 per cent. When the employers balked at this hiking of their offer, Lew Schwellenbach said, "I am very much disappointed," and took the case to the President. Harry Truman repeated a wartime formula: he seized the refineries. The workers went back to the job, technically under the employ of the U.S. Government.

Almost immediately, on Capitol Hill and elsewhere, the question was raised: could Schwellenbach do the job? Was this a sample of his effectiveness? What would he do when the Government could no longer claim a military emergency to stop a strike?

A Problem to Face

What the new Labor Secretary had to deal with was a problem in emotional economics, and he had no sound policy to guide him. The unions, now grown to a total membership of 14,500,000, were in no mood to slide back from the earning levels of the war years. Their methods of dealing with management had been developed to a science. Many of them had to demand wage increases and better working conditions to keep from losing their newly acquired membership; many of them, despite the efforts of top-level bosses, were unable to control rebellious and irresponsible locals.

With considerable backing from high Government places, they could (and did) argue that wages could be increased without upping prices, that increased production efficiency would solve industry's and the public's price problems. This made utterly no economic sense to U.S. management, whose formula was that if wages go up, price will go up, too. But management, knowing that the Government was running things, kept its head down for the most part, waited anxiously for Washington to state some kind of a policy.

Last week, one U.S. industrialist stuck his head up and spoke his piece out loud. General Motors' usually reserved President Charles E. Wilson emphatically turned down the United Automobile Workers' demand for a 30 per cent wage increase as "unreasonable and inflationary." He snapped. "While your union may have the power by coercion to close our plants and those of our suppliers, with or without the approval of a majority of the workmen, it is not clear that your union can or will live up to its agreement." The powerful U.A.W. branded this a "propaganda statement," coolly went on with preparations for a Government-approved strike vote Oct. 24. By the decision of U.A.W.'s strategist, G.M. would be the first motor-maker to be forced, by strike if necessary, to increase wages.

More Problems

Over and above such stalemates as this, Lew Schwellenbach had to deal with the constantly changing face of labor. The labor movement no longer had a single dominant force, the Gompers. Labor was now more highly developed and more sharply divided than ever before, represented by hundreds of interests, by dozens of leaders: the miners' scowling, independent John Lewis; C.I.O.'s thoughtful Phil Murray; A.F. of L.'s of L.'s bland, dull William Green; the auto workers' alert young Walter Reuther; the longshoremen's burly Joe Ryan; the transport workers' belligerent Mike Quill; the oil workers' serious O. A. Knight; the telephone workers' clerklike Joseph Beirne; by bigshots and Joe Blows from New York to San Francisco.

Within such a variegated group, and with unions constantly fighting for position, strikes were called for many diffferent reasons. An example; the telephone workers snarled up the nation's long-distance lines one day last week because on affiliated union had been ordered dissolved by the National Labor Relations Board, on the grounds that it was company-dominated; the workers struck to prove that they were free. Another; longshoremen struck, some because they were sick and tired of lifetime President ($20,000 a year) Joe Ryan, some because they thought no cargo sling should be loaded beyond 2,240 pounds.

The Approach

So far, what had Lew Schwellenbach done in his new job? Mainly he had busied himself with trying to knock an organization together.

To Madame Perkins' room office in the Labor Department, he had brought the solid backing of Harry Truman, with carte blanche to do what he wanted. Many of the powers that should have been in the Department had long since been given piecemeal to boards and bureaus like WLB and NLRB. Even if labor lay low for a while, the new Secretary would have had plenty of work to do.

In those first days he had the solid backing of labor, which welcomed its new advocate to Washington. He sat down and hurriedly began to reorganize the Government's labor functions.

Soon he had brought into the sprawling, ineffectual Department the once independent War Labor Board, now dying of natural causes; the War Manpower Commission, also moribund; the U.S. Employment Service, which Congress wants to hand back to the states. He hoped also to bring in the National Labor Relations Board.

But above all, he wanted to stiffen the U.S. Conciliation Service, make it the backbone of his Department. From Chicago he summoned handsome, energetic Regional WLB Charman Edgar L. Warren, made him boss conciliator, began to talk of better pay and better men in the conciliation setup.

Lew Schwellenbach, believing that the labor storm was somewhere back in the hills, had other plans too. But he scarcely got them on paper when the facts of life went thundering past the facts of administrative doodling.

By last week he had pinned his hopes mainly on the labor-management conference—in the manner of Woodrow Wilson's Industrial Conference—to convene in Washington Nov. 5.

(To Be Concluded)

Paper Ration Set

The November allotments of paper and newsprint for the publishers will remain the same as those for October until a time when the proposed paper rationing organization is established by the Japanese Government and actively functioning, it was directed by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on Monday.

Note Issues Given

The outstanding balance of the Bank of Japan's note issues as of October 20 totalled ¥42,038,000,000, according to its 10-day report. Its loans amounted to ¥24,692,000,000. The former gained ¥520,000,000 over the balance on October 10 while the latter increased by ¥395,000,000.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Constitutional Reform

To the Editor:

Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe denies the need of revising the constitution for, in his opinion, the Japanese Constitution is so flexible that the same end may be attained by revising the supplementary enactments and by working the institutions in the spirit of democracy. The present Constitution, it is true, is abstract in its terms, and therefore, flexible in character, so that the government may become democratic or autocratic, as the fundamental instrument is worked in one direction or the other. If, for instance, the Imperial prerogative to declare war is exercised irrespective of the popular will, the consequence will be autocratic, but if, on the contrary, the said prerogative is exercised after consulting the popular will in one form or another, the result can be demoractic.

As a matter of fact, however, the military and government bureaucrats misused the Constitution, turning Japan into a military autocracy, and finally leading the country to the recent catastrophe. The Constitution itself was to blame if it lent itself to such a development. In that sense, and to that extent, the Constitution proved an instrument to wreck the country. Consequently, a revision of the present Constitution is absolutely necessary. Candidly speaking, what the people desire in their hearts is such a far-reaching reform that the revised Constitution may amount to a new constitution.

The revision of the Constitution is thus absolutely indispensable, and the end of the reform, needless to repeat, is the establishment of a democratic Japan. The reform as a practical problem, however, will naturally turn on the question of how the end in view may be attained in terms of constitutional provisions. Only the main principles of reform may here be suggested.

The first point is the restriction of of Imperial prerogatives. The present Constitution allows a very extensive field for the prerogatives, in the legislative, administrative, and judicial spheres. The Diet has no voice in the exercise of Imperial prerogatives. The extensive ordinance power, the issue of war and peace, and the conclusion of treaties, matters which vitally affect the life of the people, are reserved to the prerogatives, and placed beyond the competency of the Diet. In the revised or new Constitution, therefore, the prerogatives concerning these, and indeed, other matters also, will have to be severely restricted, and many of the powers transferred to the Diet.

The second point is the firm establishment of public liberties. The Constitution contains provisions concerning the freedom of domicile, freedom of persons, conscience, opinion, assembly, and association, but it is a matter of common knowledge that, in spite of these provisions, the Peace Preservation law, the National General Mobilization Law, and other enactments of a similar character have warped or restricted these provisions, at least until quite recently. The revised or new Constitution should never recognize such laws and orders, and more than that, positive provisions must be inserted, nullifying the laws and orders conflicting with the liberties guaranteed in the Constitution.

The third point is the radical reform of the parliamentary system. It is hardly necessary to say that the House of Peers, at least in its present form, has become irrational and anachronistic. In fact, the raison d'etre of the House of Peers itself has become problematic, and the people should take up the question of whether to retain the bicameral system or to adopt a unicameral organization. In case the bicameral system is retained, the respective powers of the first and second Chambers must be thoroughly studied and clearly defined. If the British pattern is followed, the powers of the second Chamber must needs be small in comparison with those of the first Chamber. In the American system, however, the powers of the two Houses are equal or nearly equal, but then the Senate is on the popular basis, while the House of Lords is a hereditary chamber.

There are many other matters of high importance, such as the retention or abolition of the Privy Council. But all such matters must be taken up and thoroughly examined from the angle of creating a democratic Japan, and of having the popular will reflected both on the organization of institutions and on the conduct of policy.

C. K.

Repatriates' Money Fixed

All the Japanese commanders in the overseas areas have been notified of the maximum amounts of yen currency that the returning Japanese nationals will be permitted to bring to the homeland, according to a memorandum issued on Monday by the Allied Supreme Headquarters to the Japanese Government.

Taiwan Paper Published

The former Japanese vernacular in Taiwan, the Taiwan Shimpo Sha was renamed the Taiwan Hsing Sang Po and is being published in Chinese with a Japanese section, reports Mainichi.

LIBERATION OF WOMEN URGED FROM CENTURIES-OLD CUSTOMS

To Fit Them For New Role As Voters They Should Not Be Discriminated In Schools and Offices

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI

The recent announcement of the Government for enfranchising women in the proposed revision of the Election Law has been received by the liberals with much satisfaction. Close observers of political affairs, however, cannot but raise a question as to the sudden change in the attitude of the law-makers who seem to have swallowed the proposal forgetting their determined opposition more than ten years ago. The Upper House which played the leading role in checking the rising tide of suffragist movement has always been the citadel of conservative elements in Japanese politics, and their anti-suffragist attitude can be explained as just clinging to their usual stand against all that is progressive.

But there may have been a goodly number of legislators who, out of a vague apprehension of losing their vested rights by the emergence of a new political force numerically important, tried to curb the political growth of women. Others may try to explain their former attitude against women's rights as forced by the pressure of the reactionary nationalists who had already been gaining influence in those days as wire-pullers of the militarists. Whatever may have been the real motives behind their former anti-suffragist stand, a glaring contrast between their present and former attitudes is worth analysing from the point of view of the liberals' political strategy for the future.

In their policy towards woman suffrage, all the proletarian groups, which are the main constituents of the new Socialist Party, have been most consistent; they have invariably advocated woman suffrage as a major plank in their parties' platforms. The proposed platform of the new party, as has been expected, not only has included in it the same old plank, but also has gone steps further in adding a new one devoting to women's problems, thereby emphasizing, among other things, the abolition of all the discriminatory and restrictive legislation, customs and institutions women have been subjected to, as well as the popularization of their political education.

In other political parties, too, there are not a few M.Ps. who have supported the suffragist cause all through these stormy years for the cause. For instance, Mr. Jiro Hoshijima, one of the promoters of the new Liberal Party, who was a leading member of the old Seiyukai party, has been a staunch supporter of the cause. As a matter of fact, progressive elements in all parties have united in their stand for women's political rights.

Segregated in Schools

The strongest argument against the immediate enfranchisement of women has been that the Japanese women have lagged far behind the other sex in political training. Special emphasis placed on such training by the Socialists, therefore, touches the point aright; its implications, however, are yet to be clarified. One of the underlying causes of backwardness of women in political and social intelligence is the system of education segregating girls and women from the other sex. From secondary to higher education, they are, excepting for a few cases in certain universities, educated in institutions established exclusively for them taking courses prepared exclusively for the female sex. Naturally the scholastic standards in those institutions are inferior to those in the corresponding grades in the schools for the other sex, and in their curricula subjects contributing to the promotion of political-mindedness, such as the political and social sciences, are not encouraged or are altogether eliminated. The objective of women's education in this country, particularly in recent years, has been o more than to make good mothers or housewives; the full development of womanhood, with its rights and responsibilities as an independent human being, has not been sought after as an ideal in their education. The first step in the political education of women, therefore, consists in their liberation from such discriminatory institutions. There should be equal scholastic standards and the same curricula for both sexes, with certain elective courses for girls in elementary and secondary schools.

That is not all to be desired for successful woman suffrage. A bold step of adopting the system of coeducation is to be taken as early as possible. Conservatives may entertain misgivings as to the results of such a jump. Any reform is not free altogether from its abuses; but when the prospect for its correct use outweighs its abuse, the adoption of a revolutionary step is amply justified. Experiences in coeducation countries testify in favor of its early adoption.

Change in Customs Needed

The abolition of all customs and institutions discriminating against women as equal members of human society involves their liberation from all the restrictions unduly placed upon them on pretense of the family system whose exaggerated excellence is fanatically extolled. The first thing that comes to our mind, in this connection, is the restriction imposed upon their free social mingling with men. This taboo has been gradually loosened with their entrance into business life in large numbers, though mostly as office helpers. But here again their mingling with men socially is not encouraged or taken as a matter of course. Thus the effects of the segregation and unequal status of women in education remain after their graduation from schools. Strange as it may seem, those business women, with occasional exceptions, are not inclined to take their own respesonsibility in choosing their life-long mates. Marriage is considered not so much as an individual as a family affair. As a result, one of the fundamental rights of women is not upheld or perfectly safeguarded in marriage and in home life. Under such a system, needless to add, little room is left for the full growth of women's personalities, which is an essential requirement for successful woman suffrage. These wrongs must be corrected immediately.

It is true that some 15 years ago when the leftist movement was at its zenith of popularity with young people, large numbers of women workers were active along with men. In their fight against the oppressors those women were frequently more militant than their men comrades. But even in those days, a far-sighted woman leader among them seriously took up the question of free mingling of both sexes as having an important bearing on the success of the leftist cause. Commenting on the proposed Women's Proletariat Union, Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa declared in 1925:

"If women set up a separate organization exclusively by themselves, it will tend to increase the difference of cultural standards between men and women. . . . An urgent step for us to take, to my mind, is to invite as many women as possible to join the existing proletarian parties rather than to try to form a separate, united organization for them, so that a process of their political and social education may go on much more effectively by mingling with men at large within the Parties."

This argument set forth 15 years ago aptly applies to the question of coeducation today as a major factor essential to successful woman suffrage. Coeducation, social mingling of both sexes, and woman suffrage—these questions certainly are correlative. It is impossible to have a successful woman suffrage without adopting the other two correlative institutions. The Socialists' platform emphasizing these correlative factors contributing to the democratization of Japanese politics, though expressed not in clear terms as desired, will be most acceptable to the intelligent mind. Are the Government and other political leaders who profess to stand for women's rights prepared to go to that extent?

WOMEN'S SOCIETY TO MEET

New Organization Aims to Establish A Peaceful Japan

The Japan Women's Society for Cooperation will hold an inaugural and general meeting at the Nippon Ishi Kaikan, Surugadai, Kanda, from 2 p.m. November 6. The society will work for the establishment of a peaceful Japan.

Mrs. Tamayo Miyagi, wife of former Justice Minister Miyagi, heads the committee with Mrs. Wakao Maeda acting as vice-chairman. Advisers include Mesdames Waka Yamada, Yayoi Yoshioka, Hideko Inouye and others. The committee of over 30 members will be elected from various organizations and neighborhood associations.

Chapters will be organized throughout the country. The head office will be divided into the four departments of Social Work, Education, Living and Culture, and Shigeri Yamataka, Natsu Kawasaki, Wakao Maeda and Hanako Muraoka have been appointed to head the departments respectively.

Just when woman suffrage has granted, the activities and development of the new women's society are being watched with keen interest.

Korean Coolie Injured

Takeshi Ota, 23, a contractor for engineering work, at Minami Tsunashima-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama, surrendered himself at the Kanagawa Police Station at about 8 p.m. on Saturday after injuring Jiro Hashimoto, a Korean coolie, and several others at his house, the Asahi reports. The young contractor confessed that he was angered when he saw one of the coolies strike his father who had attempted to settle a quarrel among the Koreans.